FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Coffee and Sugar.

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE prime
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 28, 1840. 8tf

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 5 years old, broke to the Harness. Apply to
C. J. O.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the north vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, several small buildings used as Dormitories for Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 16th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South please copy.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
25 bags RIO COFFEE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
10 bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 21, 1840. 7tf

$200 Reward,

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro man named BRADLEY. He is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said negro was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and purchased by his young master to Lowndes county, Miss., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey, according to the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.
GIDEON RIGGS.
☞ *Raleigh Standard, Williamson county, Ten., July* 4, 1840. 8tf

Notice is hereby given,

TO all person and persons, both public and private, that my wife, MARY CASHWELL, has departed from me without my leave, wish, or consent. I hereby forbid and forwarn all person and persons, from having any dealing or contracts with her, in expectation of my paying it, as I am resolved to pay nothing; nor any account need be taken in by her.
THOMAS CASHWELL.
July 18, 1840. 7-3wpd

Rocky River Plantation AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity for the County of Anson, made at March Term, 1840, the undersigned will offer at public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of September next on the premises, that valuable River Plantation, belonging to the Heirs at law of the late Wm. H. Lilly, dec'd. It contains about four hundred and twenty acres, 65 or 70 of which is first rate low grounds. The premises is a comfortable dwelling House, with the necessary out buildings, good water, &c. The tract adjoins the lands of Geo. Dunlap Esq. Wm. Burns and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, the purchaser giving Bonds with good security.
WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.
Wadesborough, *July* 18, 1840. 7-6w.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

Vincent Parsons *vs.* David Kimberly and others.
ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Kimberly and Oliver P. Kimberly are residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence, the 65th year.
WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

As a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dizziness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
July 5, 1839. 36tf

Stationary of all kinds,

WILL BE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.
JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the instructers in the Edgeworth Seminary. Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their daughters or wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the Pupils, and in forming their manners so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The prices of Tuition will be as follows:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, and higher branches of Arithmetic,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Boarding may be had at the Rev. Jesse Larrence's, or in any private family in the place, at $6 pr. month.
J. M. A. DRAKE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
July 3, 1840. 5-6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1840.

E. L. & W. Winslow *vs.* J. D. McAllister.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on by the Sheriff of Richmond, the following Property of the Defendant, to-wit: One Negro Woman named Sarah, and her two children, Archibald and Mary.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, J. D. McAllister, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying him to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the Property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th year.
D. G. MAC RAE, *C. S. C.*
5)

Laziness.—Dr. Hale used to say that laziness grew on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. I have experienced (he observed) that the more business a man has the more he is able to accomplish; he learns to economize his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account.

When the nominations at Harrisburg were made, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer made light of them, and said he would *go to sleep* until after the elections in November. We suppose of course that he is asleep, but we must confess that we never before saw a sleeping wretch toss and rave and curse so horribly in all our lives. He has the nightmare dreadfully.

An eastern editor proposes that the loco focos be called Kinderhookers. If, however, that name be too long, he thinks they may, for brevity's sake, be styled *hookers*.
Louisville Journal.

It is said that Dr. Duncan intends, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to bestride a whiskey-barrel, with a couple of half gallon jugs in his pockets, and ride through the country, delivering lectures on the immorality of the use of hard cider.
Prentice.

The New Era describes Fanny Elssler as a lively girl, with blue eyes, red cheeks, and pouting lips.—Upon which Prentice remarks:—"We are fond of blue eyes and rosy cheeks; but, as to 'pouting lips,' we can only say that we are disposed to set *our faces* against them."

Spelling.—A bookseller some years since, received an order for '2 *sam bux*.' He puzzled his brain some time without understanding the meaning thereof, and returned it for an explanation. The writer was very much astonished that it could not be understood. Why,' said he, it is as plain as day; 2 *s a m*, psalm, *b u x* books.' This explained the mystery.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF MR. OGLE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ON THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

I am disposed to believe, Mr. Chairman, that the present occupant of the palace is not a "real genuine" locofoco, hard-handed democrat. He can't have the "right stripe." You may depend upon it something must be out of gear. Why, sir, he loves tassels, rosettes, and girlish finery, almost as much as a real "Bank Whig" loves "hard cider." By the act of the 3d of March, 1837, Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars "for furniture of the President's House," I quote the language of the law, "for 'furniture' of the President's House." Now, I find the entire bill of Messrs. Patten & Co. included in the "Abstracts of payments made by Thomas L. Smith, agent for purchasing furniture for the President's House, from 15th April, 1837, to 16th May, 1838." I would, therefore, respectfully inquire whether "silk tassels and rosettes" are considered household furniture, in the legitimate democratic meaning of the word? I ask, sir, whether "silk tassels and rosettes" can be democratically inventoried as part and parcel of the household furniture of a hard-handed locofoco? Are "silk tassels and rosettes" hereafter to be written down, deemed and taken in the same category with frying-pans, oaken chests, chaffbags and crout-tubs? As well might the honest citizen of Tulpehacken valley, who garnishes his 8 by 10 looking-glass with a string of blue-jay, yellow-hammer, whittaker, and mocking-bird eggs, call those speckled eggs household furniture, and formally bequeath them, when he is about to take leave of plantations and speckled eggs, by his will written or nuncupative. Sir, this would be too bad for a Christian country. But this is not all, for in the same "Abstract" of payments made by T. L. Smith, the following bill is also included:

"Washington, August 23, 1837.

The United States Government for President's House,

To Augt. F. Cammeyer, Dr.
453 Broadway, New York.

For gold leaf, gilding materials, labor, and expenses to the President's House,	$2 000 00

Aug. 25, received payment in full of T. L. Smith,
AUGT. F. CAMMEYER."

Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that a plain, unsophisticated locofoco can stand this? Will he agree that Martin Van Buren acted fairly by paying money which had been appropriated by law for "furniture for the President's House," in buying gold leaf and gilding materials, and afterwards "whipping the Devil round the stump," by calling gold leaf and gilding materials household furniture! No, sir, he will not. The genuine locofoco is too honest for that. Some few of them may, perhaps, be persuaded to admit that "silk tassels and rosettes" are part and parcel of an orthodox schedule of democratic household furniture, but I aver that the application of red hot pincers, racks, gibbets, bowstrings, chains, and molten lead, cannot induce one of them to acknowledge that gold leaf and gilding materials may be legitimately inserted in the same schedule.

But the "end is not yet." I have before me, Mr. Chairman, the original bill (duly receipted) of C. H. & J. F. White, for sundry "French Bedsteads," "marble-top wash-stands," "dining-room commode," with "statuary marble top," "dressing bureaus," and other upholstery, bought August 10, 1837, for the sum of $1,599 50 of the People's cash. These articles may be denominated "household furniture" in the proper and true understanding of the terms. But, sir, I protest against expending the money of my constituents for elegant French bedsteads. Must the American oak, and hickory, and cherry, and walnut, and maple, that admits of "smoothest stain," stand neglected in the forests, for the gilt rosewood, sandal, ebony, box, and mahogany, of France, and the far off "Isles of the sea?" Shall the People's money be shipped "across the ocean" by the People's chief servant, to support foreign mechanics, whilst our own "cunning workmen" almost perish for lack of bread? Shall that "bread be withheld from the mouth of honest labor" at home, but lavished upon the subjects of kings abroad? Why was Mr. Van Buren so anxious to possess an elegant French bedstead? Does he desire to have the trimmings of a "crown bed" also? Besides the "Ladies' Circular Parlor," there are twelve commodious apartments on the second story of the palace—one of which is occupied by the President as an "office." The term "office," however, has been proscribed by the "Court Circle" as a vulgar noun, and hence the "office" room is designated at the palace by the higher sounding and tinkling name of "the President's Audience Chamber." Hard by the "President's Audience Chamber" is the "Ante Room," into which all visiters are conducted by a richly attired English palace servant, to wait until the democratic President shall signify his pleasure that they may be introduced to "the presence."

* * * * * * *

I shall not detain the committee, Mr. Chairman, by going over the same "eternal round" of elegant and costly furniture with which the apartments on the second story of the palace abound. I must not, however, omit to name the ostrich egg mantel ornaments on silver stands, and the superb imperial and royal Wilton, Brussels, and Saxon carpets; some of which, it is said, are deep enough for a good locofoco democrat to bury his foot in, as he walks over them. Let me refer you, sir, to three or four of the carpet bills:

"NEW YORK, July 3, 1837.

The President of the United States, by T. L. Smith, bought of Joseph Lowe, importer of English Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony street.

98	yards Brussels body, a 18s.		$220 50
23½	do. do.	border, a 18,	52 88
99	do. do.	body, a 18,	222 75
23	do. do.	border, a 18,	51 75
3 Imperial Rugs, ladies' room and 2 chambers, a $25,			75 00
			$622 88

Correct, as regards quantities. Sept. 19, 1837.
Ed. Burke.
Received payment, JOSEPH LOWE."

"Martin Van Buren, President U. S. bought of W. W. Chester & Co. 191 Broadway.

1837, June 29, 170½	yards Saxony carpeting, a $4,	$682
	1 rug to match,	35
July 31, 2 rugs, a 25,		50
		767
By remnants, say 1 yard, returned,		4
		$763

20th Sept. 1837. Correct. Ed. Burke.
Received payment of T. L. Smith,
W. W. CHESTER & CO."

"NEW YORK, June 7, 1837.

Major Smith, for the President's House, Washington, bought of T. L. Chester.

429¼	yards Brussels carpeting, at 17s. 2d.		$912 16
145⅝	do. 5 8 wide bordering ditto. a 14s. 2d.		257 43
30⅞	do. do. do.	a 17s. 2d.	65 61
17¾	do. 4 4 royal Wilton, a 32s. 2d.		69 50
24¼	do. 7 8 do. do.	a 28s.	85 75
			$1,390 45

20th Sept. 1837. Correct. Ed. Burke.
Received payment.
T. L. CHESTER, per Wm. Henry Chester."

T. L. Smith, agent, bought of Webb & Tinson, importers of carpeting, floor cloths, hearth rugs, &c., 177 Broadway.

"NEW YORK, June 7, 1837.

108½ 117½	227 yards Wilton carpeting, a 24s.		$678 00
	97½ do. do.	do. a 22,	267 44
	100 do. Brussels	do. a 17,	233 75
	1 hearth rug,	do. do.	24 00
	1 do.	do. do.	28 00
	20½ yards Brussels,	do. do.	43 29
			$1,274 48

Received payment, WEBB & TENSON."

I have also before me, Mr. President, other official vouchers, duly receipted, for the following carpeting, purchased for the President's palace since the Reformers came into power:

From Lewis Veron & Co.

515	yards imperial Wilton,	$1,545 00
66	do. imperial Saxons,	214 50
26½	do. 4 4 wide for stairs,	105 00
	Blue cloth for do.	19 00
107	do. Brussels carpet and border,	214 00
	1 hearth rug to match,	25 00
498	yards Brussels carpet and border,	1,058 25
	4 Imperial rugs,	62 00
	Oil cloth,	1,200 00
		$8,499 68

Here, sir, we have the sum of $8,499 68 of the People's cash paid by the "Retrenching Reformers" for foreign carpets and oil cloths to adorn the palace. Now let me refer you to the 2d section of the act of Congress, passed the 22d of May, 1826. It is in these words:

"That all furniture purchased for the use of the President's House shall be, as far as practicable, of American or domestic manufacture."

Was it not "practicable" to obtain American or Domestic carpeting "for the use of the President's House?" No gentleman dare affirm that. Then why did Mr. Van Buren violate the law in purchasing foreign carpets? Are there no carpets made in the United States of texture firm enough, and of colors sufficiently gaudy, to please the eye of a democratic President? Are American weavers, and dyers, and manufactures too dull and too stupid to make a decent Republican carpet? Is American wool too coarse or too fine—too long or too short, sir, that American mechanics cannot form a carpet out of it genteel enough for the feet of Martin Van Buren to soil? Why does he prefer Royal and Imperial Wiltons to the fabrics of his own countrymen! Has he no American patriotism to call to his aid, and to shield American mechanics from this direct insult to their skill? Can he not appreciate the feelings of honest pride, that would swell with delight the heart of every true born son of America, at beholding the floors and the walls in the saloons of an American President, furnished with plain, substantial, American manufactures? Is this the policy that Mr. Van Buren proposes by which we are to protect domestic industry from foreign competition? Will he adopt the strange mode of conferring benefits on American artisans by transporting their money to reward the artisans of England, France, Belgium, and Saxony? What will the American wool grower say to this plan? How will the American weaver relish that? To correct and to punish this outrage against American skill and American industry, I rely with full confidence on the friends and patrons of American manufacturers and mechanics.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will now again conduct you to the first story of the palace, where we shall enter the great "Court Banqueting room," in which I can promise you a sight that will be "good for sore eyes." It is a genuine locofoco's dinner table—set out, arranged in order, and duly prepared to receive the Court guests. In the first place, however, I must inform you that this table is not provided with those old and unfashionable dishes, "hog and hominy," "fried meat and gravy," "schnitz, knep, and sourcrout," with a mug of "hard cider." No, sir, no. All these substantial preparations are looked upon by gourmonds, French cooks, and locofoco Presidents as exceedingly vulgar, and fit only to set before "Bank Whigs," and men (as the Globe eloquently expresses it) "who adopt the maxims and principles of cobblers and tinkers." But the true orthodox, democratic viands, with which a genuine locofoco furnishes his dinner table, consist in massive gold plate and French sterling silver services, blue and gold French tambours, compotiers, on feet, stands for bonbons, with three stages, gilded French plateaus, garnished with mirrors and garlands, and gaudy artificial flowers. During the apostolic days, the saints were commanded to "eat what was set before them, asking no questions"—but if any good Christian man should, by mistake find his way to a table thus furnished, and should incline to obey the precept according to its letter, he would certainly have hard fare of it. He might perhaps sustain famishing humanity by browsing on artificial flowers and wreaths, or, peradventure, by touching with the tongue the saccharine compotiers and bonbons, somewhat after the manner of the very commendable usage said to have prevailed at an early day among the inhabitants of Kinderhook, of suspending by a cord a large lump of sugar immediately over the centre of the table, so that it might swing round to the guests alternately. Albeit, sir, there is no food for the palate placed upon this locofoco's table, there is a feast of gold for the eye that would have sattiated King Midas himself. And although the wood of several large forests was not cut down to dress the victuals for this Tamerlane banquet, yet it required the enormous sum of eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-two cents of the people's cash to buy the table "furniture."

You seem amazed, Mr. Chairman. Do not believe that I speak not the "words of truth and soberness." I have now in my hands, sir, the "official vouchers," which show the expenditure of every dollar of that large sum, and that the whole amount thereof, with the exception of $1,125, was expended since the days of the plain, frugal, economical, republican, retrenching reformation of Jackson and Van Buren commenced. And I here, in my place, demand, in the name of my constituents, that the Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings make a report to this House, and communicate copies, not only of the vouchers on this subject, but all the vouchers in relation to expenditures for the President's house, furniture, and grounds; that they may be all spread before the People in an "official form." This everlasting leakage from the People's strong box must be stenched.

But I will exhibit to the committee the various bills which form the aggregate of $11,191 32 for the table service of the democratic President.

I will, in the first place, bring to the committee the bill for the French sterling silver plate and gilt dessert set, bought from a Russian nobleman, de M. le General Baron de Tuyll, resident Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia at Lisbon, for the sum of four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-two cents.

The silver plate consists of soup tureens, sauce boats, plates, diverses grandeurs, bottle stands, soup ladles, &c. &c. &c. three hundred and thirty-eight pieces.

The gilt desert set is composed of table spoons, sweetmeat spoons, tea or coffee spoons, knives, forks, &c. &c. one hundred and forty pieces.

The following receipts are endorsed on the bill for the silver plate and gilt service:

"Received, June 29, 1833, four thousand three hundred and eight dollars eighty-two cents, being in full for the within service of plate.
GEO. W. SOUTH."

"I certify that I have received into the President's House all the articles contained in the within service, and they are intended for the use of the President's House.
"Washington, July 1, 1833.
"J. BOULANGER."

It may be proper to remark that pure gold is generally considered too docile and soft to manufacture into knives, forks, and other utensils, which require some degree of firmness or want of pliability. The gilt or gold service, therefore, used in the palaces of kings and the castles of wealthy noblemen in Europe, is composed of a slight substratum of silver, thickly plated or overlaid with pure gold. And hence, I presume, the gilt service of the President was manufactured after the same manner.—No honest democrat, however, by taking up the various articles of which it consists, would be led to doubt a moment that they are made of gold, without any alloy. They may be pure gold, though I am inclined to believe otherwise, inasmuch as they were procured from one of the great nobles of the Russian Empire.

* * * * * * *

I do not know that the rich gold and silver service is shown on all occasions; probably it is only when the elite are invited. But let any gentleman go to the palace when our now well-beloved cousin from South Carolina, whom the "official organ" formerly delighted to call John Cataline Calhoun, is at the banquet, and then the gold service in all its democratic lustre will be presented to his admiring eyes! O! sir, how delightful it must be to a real genuine Loco Foco to eat his pate de foie gras, or his de desosse, and salade a la volaile from a silver plate with a golden knife and fork. And how exquisite to sip with a golden spoon his soupe au Reine from a silver tureen. It almost "makes my mouth water" to talk about it.

I will, in the next place, call the attention of the committee to the bill for the splendid French China for dinner service, and the elegant dessert set of blue and gold, with eagles, all made to order in France, and imported by Lewis Veron & Co., celebrated dealers in fancy china, &c., Philadelphia.

The set of French China for dinner service has four hundred and forty pieces, consisting of olive boats, octagon salad bowls, pickle sheils, long fish dishes, &c. &c., and cost one thousand dollars.

The Dessert Set, blue and gold, with eagle, composed of four hundred and twelve pieces, including six stands for Bonbons, with three stages; eight Tambours, with three stages; twelve Sweetmeat Compotiers, on feet; eight Compotiers, on feet; six large Fruit-baskets, on feet; four Ice Cream Vases and Covers, with inside Bowls; five dozen Greek-foom Cups and Saucers, &c. &c., cost one thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Chairman, don't you think that one of your plain republican "Suckers" would feel "kinder queer like" to be placed at the President's table, before these democratic "Tambours with three stages," and "Compotiers on feet!" Why, sir, he would almost imagine that he had suddenly been translated to the *salle a fistin en maison royale* of Louis Philippe, King of the French. I have no doubt that some of my constituents would much rather face the grizzly bear, on the Appalachian mountains, than sit down before these "Tambours with three stages," and "Compotiers on feet," for five consecutive hours, the period usually required by Kings and democratic Presidents to masticate a state dinner.

The next piece of democratic "furniture" on the President's table to which I would invite your very particular attention is the "Sourtout," or bronze gilded Plateau, a large ornamented or pictured tray, which stands on the centre of the table. The Plateau, with the richly gilded baskets, tripods, and Etruscan vases which accompany it, cost in Paris 6,000 francs, or $1,125; and is the only piece of table "furniture" which has not been purchased since the democratic days of retrenchment and reform.—Some four or five months after Mr. Van Buren took possession of the palace, he paid seventy-five dollars of the People's cash to Mr. Zachariah Nicholas for dressing up the Plateau, and it now looks quite new. It is composed of seven parts, measures thirteen feet six inches in length and two feet in width, and is ornamented with mirrors. It is also handsomely carved and gilded, with wreaths of fruits and vines; also with figures representing Bacchus and the Bacchantes, and pedestals upon which there are sixteen figures holding crowns to receive the lights, and sixteen cups to change them at pleasure. Accompanying the Plateau are two Etruscan Vases, gilded and garnished with flowers; also, two richly-gilded tripods, copied from antique patterns; also, three baskets, richly gilded, each with three figures upon a round stand, embellished with ivy and lyre-formed leaves, for six lights each, ornamented with flowers.

It does appear to me, sir, that the Plateau, with its fine mirrors, in which the honest, hard-handed locofoco democrats can look at themselves, almost every moment, during the formal progress of a court banquet, would be regarded even by a bank whig as a pretty formidable article of dinner furniture.

Having disposed of the pictured tray, Mr. Chairman, I will direct your attention for a few minutes to the magnificent set of Table Glass, contained in three several bills. The first bill is for Champaigne Glasses, Clarets, Goblets, Cordials, Water Bottles, &c. bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co. for nine hundred and twenty-four dollars. The second bill is for richest cut Tumblers, cut Centre Bowls and Stands, cut Floating Island Dishes, cut Pitchers, &c., purchased from Bakewell & Co. for fourteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents. The third bill I will give you entire.

"NEW YORK, June 8, 1837.

Col. T. L. Smith for sundry articles for Prest's house. Bought of James P. Drummond, No. 47 Maiden Lane.

6	quart and 12 pint, all flute, Decanters, cone stoppers, barrel shape, $20		$84 00
6	dozen Claret Wines, cut pillar stem, $7		42 00
6	do Green Finger Cups, $3⅔		22 00
6	do Cut wine Coolers, $9		54 00
2	do cut Champs, $9		18 00
18	pint Water Bottles, flint and flint		20 00
2	Casks		75
			240 75
	Bottles returned		20 00

Received payment. Jas. P. Drummond."

Mr. President, these three bills for table glass make, together, the clever sum of $2,596 50—an amount, I should suppose, sufficiently large to purchase the most democratic set of table glass in America. What, sir, will the honest locofocos say to Mr. Van Buren for spending the People's cash in foreign Fanny Kemble green finger cups, in which to wash his pretty tapering, soft, white, lily fingers, after dining on fricandeau de veau and omelette souffle? How will the friends of temperance—the real tetotallers—relish the foreign "cut wine coolers" and the "barrel-shape flute decanters with cone stoppers?"

I will now, sir, present you with a receipt for another ornament found on Mr. Van Buren's dinner table, that tells much, very much, sir, in regard to the true character of his democracy:

"Received, Baltimore, 14th November, 1836, of T. L. Smith, Esq., one hundred dollars, in full for a set of Artificial flowers for the President's table.
"100 dollars. JOHN THOMAS."

I am willing to concede that the expenditure of $100 is, in itself, a very small matter. The question, however, is not how much cash was paid by Mr. Van Buren for the bunch of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS which decorates his table, but whether the People's money shall be expended for such aristocratic French finery! and whether Mr. Van Buren, who has been raised to the most exalted station on the earth, and whose example upon society must necessarily have a most powerful and extensive influence, shall, by the introduction of foreign gew-gaws into the house of the American People, contribute to corrupt the plain, unostentatious, and republican manners of our people, by creating vain desires for external show and for foolish displays of splendor, which are not congenial with our frugal habits! The influence of this example has already had a most injurious tendency within the District of Columbia, where many men are now found vieing with each other to make a splendid appearance, even above their rank and means of support.

The remaining bill, which makes up the sum of $11,191 32, before mentioned, consists of various articles of cutlery, bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co., for $568; amongst which, are table knives plated on steel, silver ferule, and transparent ivory handles, $300. Dessert set to match, guard carvers, &c., &c.

And now, sir, having completed my enumeration of the table furniture, we may, for a moment, imagine the elite of the court, (in their brightest, gayest costumes,) embracing foreign embassadors, all the great officers of State, major and brigadier generals of the standing army, commodores and commandants of squadrons in the navy, and including the Vice President of the United States, the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Chairmen of the respective committees of Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs, and a very select few of the most distinguished members of both Houses of Congress, all seated before this sumptuous array of gold and silver ware, blue and gold French China, compotiers on feet, and tambours elevated with three stages, richest cut glass, for use or ornament, plateau with its splendid mirrors, fine gilding, carving, wreaths, garlands, fruits, and vines, and with it sixteen figures presenting crowns bearing lights. I ask you, how would a plain, frank, independent republican farmer feel—how would he look, if he were caught at a table like that! Why, sir, he would feel as if he knew that that was not exactly the place for him; and he would look "unutterable things." And no wonder; for I have been informed that even Members of Congress have, on some occasions, been so dazzled with the pomp and pageantry and brilliant display of a court dinner, that they could "scarcely eat or speak for an hour after they had taken their seats at the Presidential board." And, verily, after they had in a good measure recovered the use of their faculties, they were still greatly perplexed to ascertain what dishes might be called for, there being no food whatever on the table, and no "bill of fare" immediately at hand to designate the character or nomenclature of the various viands upon which the palace guests were to banquet. The latter embarrassment, however, was soon removed by the butler announcing—

For our first course.—Potage au tortue, Potage a la Jolienne, et Potage aux pois.

Second course.—Saumon, sauce d'anchois, Bass qique a la Chambore.

Third course.—Supreme de volaille en bordure a la galee, Filet de bœuf pique au vin de Champagne, Plate chaud a le Toulonse.

Fourth course.—Salade d'homard monte, Filets mignons de mouton en chevreuil. Cerveau de veau, au supreme, Pigeons a la royale aux champignons.

Fifth course.—Becassines, Canard sauvages, Poulet de Guinee piquee.

Potisserie—Charlotte russe au citron, Biscuit a la vanille decore, Coupe garnie de gelee d'orange en quartiers, Gelee au marasquin, Gelee au Champagne rose, Blanc mange, Sultane, Nougat, Petits gateaux varies.

Dessert.—Fruits, et glace en pyramide, et en petis moules, Toste d'anchois, Cafe et liquer.

Followed by Sauterne, Hock, Champagne, Claret, Port, Burgundy, Sherry, and Madeira, "choicest brands."

I shall not, Mr. Chairman, further trespass on the time of the committee by dwelling longer on the great Court Feasts which are statedly held in the Palace Banqueting room; but proceed to the performance of the task which I have more immediately before me. Besides the table "furniture," which, as before remarked, cost $11,191 32, the Court Banqueting room possesses a great variety of very rich and valuable furniture, such as mirrors, mahogany sideboards, mahogany chairs, gilt cornices, window curtains, bronze bowl lamps, antique patterns, gilded, carved and garnished with stars and swan necks, [illegible] ments, Brussels carpets, butler's stools, &c. &c. Indeed, there is scarcely any thing wanting to make the Court Banqueting room resemble in its style and magnificence the banqueting halls of the Orie[illegible]archs, but the erection of a canopy of peacock feathers over the chair of the President, and a small [illegible]theatre (for which there is abundant space) [illegible]d with brocade and Persian carpets, and fur[illegible] with seats for the music, and places for the [illegible]ons and jesters to show their skill.

I will next call your attention, Mr Chairman, to a schedule, which I have prepared from the "official vouchers" on my desk, of some other articles of domestic furniture, with the price paid for them.—These articles consist of [illegible]mous mirrors, looking-glasses, chandeliers, bracket lights, astral and other lamps, and candlesticks; all of which have been purchased since the pure, plain, simple, and frugal economical, republican days of retrenchment and reform commenced. I will read the schedule.

Articles bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron, & Co.

4 Mantel glasses, rich gilt frames, French plates, 100 by 58 inches	$2,000 00
4 Pier looking-glasses, in rich gilt frames, 108 by 54 inches	2,400 00
2 Mirrors for Green Room	700 00
2 Mirrors for Dining Room	700 00
Reframing 2 looking-glasses	100 00
3 Chandeliers for the East [illegible]om	3,300 00
Eighteen [illegible]ht cut-glass Chandeliers	1,800 00
3 sets heavy bronzed Chains and Rockets	75 00
4 pairs two-light, Mantel [illegible]mps, with drops	356 00
6 five-light Bracket Lights, bronzed and gilt	300 00
4 Pier Table Lamps	180 00
3 three-light Lamps for East Room	150 00
1 two-light Lamp for the Upper Hall	57 50
2 three light Lamps for the Lower Hall	150 00
4 Astral Lamps on pier tables	100 00
1 four-light [illegible]mp	100 00
1 pair Bracket [illegible]hts	60 00
1 three-light Centre Lamp, [illegible] ported by female figure	65 00
2 Astral Lamps for round tables	65 00
2 pair plated Candlesticks and branches	85 00
6 do Chamber Candlesticks	18 00
4 do [illegible] do	57 00
6 do [illegible] do	76 50
38 extra cut Lamp Glasses	26 00
4 French Bracket Lights for East Room	300 00
1 pair Mantel Lamps for Audience Room	20 00
All purchased from Is Veron & Co.	$13,241 00
Bought from Campbell & Coyle, 3 Hall Chandeliers	150 00
Bought from Campbell & Brothers, 1 octagon Hall Lamp	14 00
	$13,405 00

What will the plain, republican farmers of the country say when they discover that our economical reformers have expended $13,405 of the People's cash for looking-glasses, lamps and candlesticks?—What would the frugal and [illegible] "Hoosiers" think were they to behold a democratic peacock, in full court costume, strutting by the hour before golden-framed mirrors, nine feet high and four feet and a half wide! Why, sir, were Mr. Van Buren to dash into the palace on the back of his "Roanoke" race horse, he could gaze at and admire the hoofs of his charger and his own crown at the same instant of time, in one of these splendid mirrors.—Mr. Chairman, there is much truth and sound philosophy in Poor Richard's advice.

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
"Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

But it is clear that our new economists have little faith in early rising, else they would not have laid out $7,400 of the People's cash in lamps and candlesticks. The court fashion of "sleeping on the day and waking on the night" results in keeping the palace doors closed, save to persons entitled to the *entree*, until ten o'clock A. M. It was but a few days ago that an honest countryman, on his way to the fishing landings, after breakfast, having some curiosity to behold the magnificent "East Room," with its gorgeous drapery and brilliant mirrors, rang the bell at the great entrance

urned on his heel with this cutting rebuke: "I'm thinking the President's house will be opened before day on the 4th of March next for every body; for Old Tip is a mighty early riser, and was never yet caught napping—and does'nt allow serfs to be insolent to freemen." And, sir, I may add, in confirmation of this honest countryman's belief in Old Tip's early rising, that, within the last year, he has been heard to remark, that "his head had not been found upon his pillow at sunrise for the last forty years."

To this, his habit of early rising is perhaps, in a good degree, to be attributed the salvation of his brave army from the scalping knife and tomahawk on the morning of the 7th November, 1811—for, on that occasion "he arose at a quarter before 4 o'clock, and sat by the fire, conversing with the gentlemen of his family, who were reclining on their blankets, waiting for the signal, which in a few minutes would have been given for the troops to turn out. The orderly drum had already been roused for the reveille. At this moment the attack commenced." This custom of early rising, with the great activity and temperate habits of his past life, will also fully explain why he still enjoys such remarkable vigor in his "moral and physical energies" since he has attained to the age of 67 years. But, sir, I will not indulge in this pleasing theme until I shall have finished my remarks on the regal splendor of the Presidential palace.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow-Citizens: Before the last Congressional election, when I publicly addressed the people in my district, I informed them I would, at the polls, vote for General Harrison, if he were nominated for the Presidency. I did not then intend or expect again to address you on that subject; believing when the people had all the principles and services of the candidates *fairly* before them, they would make a judicious choice. But to my surprise and regret, I have seen a circular letter signed and published by the Hon. W. Montgomery, and the Hon. M. T. Hawkins, two of the Van Buren members of Congress, from North Carolina, grossly misrepresenting the opinions of Gen. Harrison, and deceiving the people, while they pretend to refer to his recorded votes and public acts. Now, I think, those who fill honorable stations, (like witnesses in law) should tell the *whole* truth, and not publish a *part* of a law approved by Gen. Harrison, and withhold and suppress a part, (and a very important part too) on the same subject, and approved by him on the same day. For instance, in their circular letter, they publish two sections (the 30th and 31st) of the Indiana law; leaving out and entirely omitting the 9th section of the law in the same book, on the same subject—now to the law and the testimony.

The only part of the Indiana law published by W. Montgomery, and M. T. Hawkins, in their letter, is the following:

Extract from the Laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington City.

CHAPTER VI. AN ACT RESPECTING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the Sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the said Court shall judge reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 21. The Judges of the several Courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every Court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved, September 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

After they copy *a part* of the Indiana law, (and one vote from the journals of Ohio, on which, I believe they lay no stress and make no comment,) they obtain the following certificate:—

"At the request of the Hon. William Montgomery and Hon. M. T. Hawkins, we certify the foregoing copy of an extract from a law passed in the Territorial Assembly of Indiana, and signed by William Henry Harrison, as Governor of said Territory, and the extract from the journal of the State of Ohio, are truly copied.

CHARLES FISHER,
ROBERT STRANGE,
B. BROWN,
CHARLES SHEPARD,
HENRY W. CONNER,
JOHN HILL,
JAS. J. McKAY,
J. A. BYNUM."

Well, after W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins have got *a part* of the laws of Indiana in their letter, and procured *the whole* of their political friends from North Carolina to bear witness that the extracts which they set forth "are truly copied," they begin to assail and charge General Harrison with holding sentiments he never expressed, and supporting laws he never approved; but, in connection with another material part which they omitted and jumped over. But, I will give a *sample* of the most unfounded and unjust charges contained in their celebrated circular letter. They ask the people, in tones of deep distress and long lamentation:

"How would you feel, to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor-men sold at auction by the Sheriff of your county as a slave, under this Harrison law, to some free negro? And only think of what would be your feelings, to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor-women knocked off under the Sheriff's hammer to a free negro as his slave, to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatever they might be, and should she resist and disobey and leave her black master's service, and he should apprehend her, and drag her before a single Justice of the Peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted upon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she had lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President?"

We have authority as high as Heaven itself for saying, the truth is great, and it shall prevail. Now let me give you that 9th section of the law which was *omitted and not published* by W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins in *their* letter, and then you will see the whole law, and the whole truth, and see how triumphantly General Harrison will stand acquitted of the charge so unjustly made against him, of having approved a law, whereby poor white men and poor white women might be sold at public auction as slaves to free negroes.

"9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall, at any time, purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become free*, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Now see, (with your own eyes, the gross imposition practised on the people, and the rank injustice done to General Harrison, by publishing a *part*, and not the *whole* of the Indiana law; all of which sections were approved and signed by him on the same day, when he was, in 1807, acting under the appointment of Mr. Jefferson, as the Governor of that Territory.

The one-sided-evidence, and one-half-practice of proving propositions, is very dangerous, and would lead to deplorable consequences. Suppose a cunning, artful Infidel, or rather an Atheist, who was desirous of sowing and spreading his own poisonous sentiments, should assert and publish to the people, that "*there is no God*," and call upon *eight witnesses* to certify that he had truly copied and taken that extract from the Bible itself. If the people had no other method of deriving information, and relied upon that, the proof would be positive and uncontradicted. But, if they would search and read the Bible, they would see a very important part had been omitted and left out; and, when the whole sentence was read correctly, it is this, "*the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God.*" So that the meaning and sense of the divine truth is totally changed, by reading the whole sentence together.

In 1807, when Indiana was almost a wilderness, when jails were scarce, when money was scarce, and taxes very high, the Legislature of that Territory, right fresh from the people, passed a law declaring, when a grand jury found a bill of indictment against any person, and he was convicted thereon by a petit jury before the Court, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, as a punishment for his sins and crimes; if they were not paid, then the Court might order the Sheriff to hire or sell the convicted defendant, to labor and work a reasonable time, with some person, (no blacker than himself,) to pay the fine and costs of the prosecution. General Harrison approved and signed this law, as Governor of that new Territory, and W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins censure him for it. Well now, I want to know, what is to be done with rogues? Are they to steal without conviction or punishment? Or, if convicted, who pay the costs? The hardworking taxpayers of the county, or the idle rogues? When a felon has been caught with his neighbor's sheep on his back, and fairly convicted of stealing, who shall pay the costs, the honest farmer, or the sheep thief? That is the question. I think it unfair and unjust, that the farmer should lose his property, and then be compelled to pay the cost of the indictment. That would look like paying the thief for stealing the sheep!! General Harrison is an honest man, without any fellow-feeling for rogues and thieves, and when they steal and are convicted for it, he has said they must pay the costs; and if they have found stealing a bad business, and have nothing to satisfy the costs, they shall be hired out to some individual to work for the amount of the costs and charges of the indictment. And what honest man in America thinks that this is not right and just? If every rogue was compelled to work his passage, to pay his fine and costs, taxes would be lower and villains would be more scarce. Every body approves of making a convict work in the Penitentiary; yes, white men and white women too, there confined by iron bolts and bars, must work hard, or receive *the lash* of the stern overseer. Well now, is it not easier and better for a convicted felon, (who like the owl, feeds upon his neighbor's poultry) to be hired or sold for a month, to a clever farmer, until he works and makes money enough to pay his jail fees and court costs? Surely it is much more just, that the infamous rogue should go into the field and work, and pay the jailer for his meat and bread, than that he should sit quietly in the prison (perhaps playing cards with some fellow-sinner) and occasionally peeping through the grates and overseeing some honest farmer toiling to feed his family, and obliged to pay high taxes beside, to support and maintain lazy rascals who starve their own families and steal from their neighbors. The virtuous people of North Carolina (who are in the habit of calling things by their proper names) will not be deluded by calling a sinner a saint, or deceived, by *tenderly* calling a hog-thief, "a poor, but respectable and good neighbor-man." Surely there is nothing "respectable and good-neighbor-man-like," in catching a slippery fellow with your hog on his back; but an honest poor man may be broken up by having many such neighbors.

I think Harrison's enemies and Van Buren's friends must be hard run for objections, when they charge and censure an Old Soldier for approving a law to protect honest and good citizens against thieves and robbers. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and we need such men now, in public stations. I want an honest, intelligent, independent man at the head of the Government, to prevent frauds and punish public officers for stealing the public money. To guard against such defalcations as Swartwout's, when a million and a quarter of the public money was lost *by an officer*.

W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins not only charge General Harrison with approving a law to sell white men as slaves, but they say "he has shut himself up, and refuses to be seen by any but his keepers; or answer any questions asked him by the people:" and that "he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to, by a poor man."

How any set of men, who respect themselves or their constituents, could make such unfounded accusations, is strange and passing strange. The old war-worn Soldier, having often done battle for his country, has long since beat his sword into a ploughshare, and his spear into a pruning-hook, and he is now a plain farmer, whose plain house is the seat of kindness and hospitality: and no matter how poor the person may be who calls, he "never finds the door shut, or the string of the latch pulled in." He converses easily and freely with *all*, upon any subject. His habits, like his principles, are of the plain Republican, old-fashioned school. All his neighbors and acquaintances, and *twenty thousand people*, who met him two hundred miles from his home, at Fort Meigs, early in last month, know he is *not "shut up;"* but made a Speech to that immense multitude, who came great distances to look upon and honor the Patriot, who, upon *that very spot*, had defeated and conquered the united forces, and cruel coalition, of the British and Indians. The grossest misrepresentations and most vulgar abuse are continually heaped upon General Harrison by the *Globe*, which is the official organ of Mr. Van Buren, and is a sort of daily circular letter issued to the people, denouncing and traducing his competitor for the Presidency. It is very ungrateful thus to traduce and slander General Harrison, who has so often slept upon the wet ground among his soldiers, and waded through streams and snows, to meet and defeat, and expel the enemies of our Country; while his accusers and villifiers, whom he protected, were quietly sitting by the fire-side at home, with one foot against the jamb, smoking the pipe of peace.

Mr. Van Buren's advocates to the South, feel *very tender-footed* upon his vote (instructing Rufus King, a Senator in Congress from New York,) to restrict and prohibit Slavery in Missouri, when that State was admitted into the Union, and other similar votes against the South; and I presume they would like to *conjure up* some black charge against Harrison, to divert public attention from that vote of Van Buren against the interest and wishes of all the Southern States. But they cannot do it. Whenever you attempt to cover over, or stop up a Spring at one place, it is very apt to break out at another. So it is with Mr. Van Buren's opinions towards Southern institutions. A man's real opinions "will out." During the last year 1839, a Virginian, and an officer in the Navy, was tried before a Court martial at Pensacola, in Florida. On that trial, *two negro witnesses* were sworn and examined, against Lieut. Hooe, who remonstrated and protested against such testimony, but it was received. The proceedings were transmitted to the President, and Lieut. Hooe informed him, that *two negro witnesses* had been examined against him, and he again protested and objected to such testimony. Whereupon, Mr. Van Buren endorsed on the papers the following words:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference." M. V. B.

Here, Mr. Van Buren has adopted and acknowledged a rule of evidence, admitting negroes to give testimony against white people, which is repugnant to the laws of all the Southern States, and many of the other States. It is a very dangerous doctrine, and an alarming precedent. It would destroy all security in property, liberty, and life itself, if negroes (free or bound) are allowed to give evidence in our Courts against white persons. I think it clearly wrong, and of that opinion was General Harrison, in 1807, when he signed the following law of Indiana:

Sec. 21. "No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States against negroes, mulattoes or Indians; or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes or Indians alone shall be parties."

Now look upon Mr. Van Buren's opinion; and, then look upon General Harrison's opinion, and say who is right, and who is for the South; or rather let me ask, for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

President Van Buren has *recommended* to Congress the adoption of the proposition of the Secretary of War, for reorganizing the Militia, which substantially converts them into a regular Army. This plan proposes to enrol *two hundred thousand men*, and divide the United States into ten districts. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, are to form *one district;* the President retaining power to order all the militia in that extensive district to march, and meet at any time and place he may please, *twice* in every year, to be drilled and disciplined; and each militia man is bound, *at his own expense*, to furnish his own musket and all necessary ammunition and accoutrements while engaged in performing military duty. The President recommends, that the militia shall have no officers of their own choice above Major, but, that all officers above that rank shall be federal officers of the regular army, appointed by himself, who are to have the command of the militia.

By this plan, the militia, when in service, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war, as the troops of the U. States. In this way, the free militiaman would be under the arbitrary authority and tyrannical discipline, in time of profound peace, of Federal officers of the regular army, who might treat him as a slave, and punish him as a felon. To let you understand the practical operation of this plan, I will copy only three of the rules and articles of war, which are proposed to govern the militia:

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the U. States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court Martial."

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier why shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or *shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer*, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a Court Martial."

"Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, *without leave in writing* from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a Court Martial."

A free man, by this new militia plan, cannot go one mile from the camp without *a written pass*, and if he goes without permission, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be *inflicted* upon him by the sentence of a Court Martial.

The first rule and article copied above, is a second *sedition or gag law*, which declares, if *you speak disrespectful words against the President*, and others in high places, you shall be punished!! The limits of a letter do not give me space to present other objections.

I am decidedly opposed to this measure. I would much rather vote to take more power away from the President. I dislike and abhor the accumulation *of so much power in one man*. The Sub-Treasury law, which has just passed, gives the President the custody and control of all the public money, amounting to many millions. Now, if he can get two hundred thousand militia put under his command and direction, then indeed will the *purse* and the *sword be united in one man*. It is not two years since the regular standing army was increased, (against my consent) from about seven thousand, to twelve thousand five hundred men. So you see, when usurping power gains an inch, then it wants an ell. The first departure from the rule of right, is the most dangerous step. Let the friends of Liberty be vigilant and guard well the just division of powers is the Constitution. Fellow citizens, I hope soon to return home, and learn your opinions concerning public affairs. Let us never despair of the Republic, nor surrender the Government, no matter by whom administered, still the true friends of Liberty *should watch their rulers closely*, and speak out like freemen in defence of their rights, against usurpation and oppression. Respectfully presented.

JAMES GRAHAM.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1840.

Communications.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MOORE.

I take this method to contradict a statement which is circulated amongst you by John Morison, the clerk of the Superior Court, to-wit, that some years ago, when I run against Gen. Benj'n Person for a seat in the Senate of the State Legislature of N. C., that Arch'd McBryde, since deceased, wrote a Circular for me. I say the charge is a palpable lie; and challenge the publisher of the falsehood to proof.

DUNCAN MURCHISON.

Moore County, 31st July, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOORE COUNTY, August 3, 1840.

Mr. E. J. Hale—Dear Sir: In the North Carolinian of the 20th June, 1840, I discovered in a communication from Moore of the 11th June, 1840, over the signature of Bunker Hill, among other matters the following notice taken of myself: "Will any one deny that the following is a monarchical dogma, 'The common people are not fit to govern, and should not have any hand in the affairs of government; it (government) ought to be in the hands of the few, who know how to govern.' We charge the above mentioned lawyer, the Federal candidate for Elector in this District, with having given utterance substantially to the above monarchical dogma. If he answer not the charge, we will look on his silence as a tacit acknowledgment of guilt, and let the common people look to it when he asks their suffrages. If he is bold enough to deny the charge, then——but we will bide the time." Now Mr. Hale, were I not on the Electoral Ticket, I should disdain to take the least notice of Bunker Hill; for in my own county there is not one in a hundred who could give it credence. But knowing that the vile slander was published and propagated with a view to injure the Whig cause through my name in other counties, I now say to the people of the whole country, I am bold enough to deny the charge. I have been bold enough to call on the Editor of the North Carolinian to furnish me with the name of Bunker Hill, but he was not bold enough to furnish it; and I am now bold enough to say in the language of some of my Whig brethren—The charge is utterly false; false in form and false in substance—false as a whole and false in each and every particular. Immediately on seeing the publication in the North Carolinian, I wrote to Mr. J. M. Currie, who, I understood, had been propagating the report. My letter to him and his answer, (which, by the by, he got another gentleman to write, although his name is signed,) together with all the correspondence which I had on the subject, is hereunto annexed, and which I desire you to publish in your next Observer, together with this letter. On discovering the certificate of John Patterson, in the North Carolinian of the 18th July, 1840, well knowing him to be an upright honest man, although not a Solomon in political information; although a Democrat, I addressed him a letter. That letter and his answer you find in the correspondence as above alluded to, which places Mr. John M. Currie in no enviable point of view,—a perfect tool and minion for a dastardly coward, self-styled Bunker Hill. This morning a highly respectable and intelligent portion of my county men have furnished me with a Card, addressed to you, on the same subject, which I also desire may be published as an appendix to the whole. I now bid Mr. John M. Currie and his lord and master Bunker Hill, farewell, until I see the other certificates which the North Carolinian of the 18th July stated "Bunker Hill was procuring to make good his charges;" which I guess will be, like angel's visits, few and far between.

In conclusion, one word for Bunker's ear: When you procure an agent again to go about to certify and procure certificates, let the people of Moore at least know that he is capable to write legibly, and place seven or eight lines in a form to make sense, and not to be furnished with written certificates to be signed. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. KELLY.

MCLENDAN'S CREEK, 29th June, 1840.

Mr. John M. Currie—Sir: There is a report now in circulation, said to have been told and spread by you, that I should have said that poor people or mechanics, or some words to that effect, ought not to have the right to vote. There are so many different versions of it going the rounds, that I now ask you, in justice to myself, to write me by the bearer the very language you say you heard me use, the time when and the place where, and the names of all present at the time and place, and the subject of conversation. Yours, &c.

JOHN B. KELLY.

MOORE COUNTY, June 30, 1840.

Mr. John B. Kelly—Dear Sir: I received yours of the 29th instant, making inquiry of me respecting what report says I heard you say concerning the incompetency of poor people or mechanics to vote, &c. The words I heard you say were these: About two years ago, yourself, Doctor Chalmers, Nevan McLeran, John Morison and myself, were together in Morison's office, where the subject of some political nature was in conversation, the precise subject I do not recollect, at which time and place you said that the government ought not to be in the hands of the people, but in the hands of a few, that knew how to manage it. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN M. CURRIE.

CARTHAGE, 2d July, 1840.

John Morison, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have learned from different persons, and I now have it from the gentleman himself, to-wit: John M. Currie, that some two years past, in your office, he, with you, Doctor Charles Chalmers, Mr. Nevan McLeran and myself, when speaking on some political subject, heard me say, that the government ought not to be in the hands of the people, but in the hands of a few, that knew how to manage it. I now ask you, in justice to me, to answer the interrogatory by the bearer—Did you ever hear me then and there, or elsewhere, say or intimate that the government ought not to be in the hands of the people, but in the hands of a few, that knew how to manage it, or any language like it? Your immediate answer by the bearer is respectfully required. Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. KELLY.

CARTHAGE, 3d July, 1840.

John B. Kelly, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your note of this morning has been handed me by Mr. Dowd, asking me to say what passed between you and Mr. John M. Currie in my office on a certain day. I have no distinct recollection of the time, neither do I now recollect all that was said. I know you have both been there often, and that you both may have, in the heat of argument, used words that, at a more deliberate moment, you would not have said.

Very respectfully, JOHN MORISON.

[The letters from Mr. Kelly to Dr. Chalmers and Mr. McLeran, being the same as that to Mr. Morison, we have omitted for want of room. Here follow their replies:]—*Ed. Obs.*

RETREAT, Moore County, July 4th, 1840.

John B. Kelly, Esq.—Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 2d, saying that John M. Currie had reported that you, in the presence of myself, N. McLeran, Esq. and J. Morison, in Mr. Morison's office, expressed yourself in these words—"That the government ought not to be in the hands of the people, but in the hands of a few, that knew how to manage it." Your request, that I should answer the interrotory by the bearer,—Did I ever hear such an expression from you? I unhesitatingly say I never did, either there or elsewhere, or any thing in the slightest degree resembling it. Yours truly,

C. CHALMERS.

TYSON'S, July 4th, 1840.

John B. Kelly, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 2d inst., making the inquiry as to words which you are charged with, and spoken in the office of Col. John Morison about two years ago, that you should have said that the government ought not to be in the hands of the people, but in the hands of a few, that knew how to manage it,—I never heard you express or use such language at any time or place, to my recollection. Yours, respectfully,

N. MACLERAN.

MCLENDAN'S CREEK, Moore, 7th July, 1840.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dear Sir: Some few days past, a friend placed in my hand the North Carolinian of the 20th June, in which I discover, over the signature of Bunker Hill, among other matters, the following notice of myself: "We have charged monarchical dogmas to the Feds of Moore, will any one deny that the following is a monarchical dogma, the common people are not fit to govern and should not have any hand in the affairs of government, it (government) ought to be in the hands of the few who know how to govern. We charge the above named lawyer, the federal candidate for Elector in this district, with having given utterance substantially to the above monarchical dogmas." Now, Mr. Editor, in justice to myself especially, and in justice to that portion of the district who honored me with the nomination of Elector, I respectfully demand of you the author of the foul and false calumny and slander. I sir, deal plainly, and challenge the author of that vile slander which I never conceived in my heart, much less giving it utterance, to unmask himself, for I will not respond to Mr. Bunker Hill or Tory Hill. Let him come out over his proper signature, and if worthy of my notice, he shall hear from me.

Respectfully, yours &c.

JOHN B. KELLY.

N. B. Be so good as to answer by the return mail, as I am much of my time from home.

JOHN B. KELLY.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 9, 1840.

John B. Kelly, Esq.—Dear Sir: I received to-day, your letter of the 7th inst. I will publish in this week's paper, your unequivocal denial of the charge made by Bunker Hill, and call on him for his proofs. If the proof is not furnished, the charge shall be retracted in my paper, and pronounced false and slanderous. I will confer with the author, and if he gives me permission, will furnish you his name as soon as I can get an answer from him. If the charge is not well sustained by proof, I will give you the name whether he permit it or not.

Yours respectfully,

H. L. HOLMES.

MCLENDAN'S CREEK, Moore, July 22, 1840.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian, Fayetteville.

Dear Sir: On the 7th inst. I wrote you a letter, in which I gave you distinctly to understand, that I should not respond to Bunker Hill, and charged the author with vile slander, and demanded of you his name. Your answer of the 9th inst. I have received, in which you claim two things, first, Bunker Hill's permission; and secondly, his proof. I have now waited with patience for the last three mails, without hearing from you on the subject. I again demand of you the name of the author of Bunker Hill, as matter of right, not yielding to you the sanction of Bunker's permission, much less to be the judge of the quantum of proof to sustain the charge.

Respectfully, yours &c.

JOHN B. KELLY.

N. B. Mr. Holmes will confer a favor by answering by Thursday's (30th) mail. J. B. K.

MCLENDAN'S CREEK, Moore, July 22, 1840.

John Patterson, Esq.—Dear Sir: In the North Carolinian of July the 18th, 1840, I discover a certificate signed by John Patterson, and one signed John M. Currie, in which you, John Patterson, of the county of Moore, and State of North Carolina, certify that John B. Kelly Esq. used words, substantially meaning the same as certified to by John M. Currie; given under your hand the 13th July, 1840, and signed John Patterson. Sir, this is a grave charge. John M. Currie certifies that he heard John B. Kelly, Esq., in a conversation, use the following words, to-wit: "That the government ought not to be in the hands of a few individuals that know how to manage it." I now ask you, did you ever hear me say or intimate on any occasion at any time and place, that the government ought not to be in the hands of the people, but in the hands of a few that knew how to manage it—or any language like it? If you did, please state the time and place and subject of conversation, and who were present at the time. Your answer to the above interrogatories will much oblige, yours &c., respectfully,

JOHN B. KELLY.

N. B. Will you please to state further, who called on you to procure your certificate, and for what purpose, and who wrote the same.

Respectfully, yours &c.

JOHN B. KELLY.

MOORE COUNTY, July 22, 1840.

To John B. Kelly—Dear Sir: Your letter of this date, I have just received, in which, you state that in the North Carolinian of the 18th inst. you discovered a certificate signed by me, certifying that you used words substantially meaning the same as certified to by John M. Currie in the same paper, of the same date, to-wit: 18th July, 1840. You then asked me to answer, and say whether I ever heard you say or intimate on any occasion at any time or place, that the government ought not to be in the hands of the people, but in the hands of a few that knew how to manage it. I now say, without any hesitation, that I never heard you use any such language, at any time or place. What I did hear you say, was, that this ought to be a federal government, and the meaning which I gathered from that expression was substantially that stated by John M. Currie in his certificate. Mr. Currie came here himself, and wrote down what you see stated in the Carolinian as my certificate—for what purpose he did not tell me, for I never intended it to be published in a newspaper.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN PATTERSON.

Mr. Holt: The abject and insidious attack made on John B. Kelly, Esq., the Candidate on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this district, cannot fail to excite the indignation of those familiar with his life and principles, at the slander and gross offence intended to be placed on the name and reputation of that gentleman, by a dastardly and reproachful publication lately made in the North Carolinian, subscribed Bunker Hill, in which he is traduced with having attempted to inculcate monarchical principles on the people of Moore. We the undersigned, in justice to Mr. Kelly, with voluntary accord, feel ourselves constrained to pronounce the charge, not only destitute of truth, but an unmanly and vile attempt to deceive the people of the district, by perverting what Mr. Kelly has always openly and independently avowed. So far from even giving toleration to such a sentiment, we have, on numerous private as well as public occasions, heard him in terms which admit of no doubt, bitterly denounce all manner of monarchical and aristocratical principles.

Corn. Tyson, Donald Street, J. A. Chalmers, W. M. McBryde, Corn. Dowd, Jr., Wm. Jackson, Duncan Murchison, C. H. Dowd, S. C. Bruce, Corn. Dowd, W. D. Dowd, J. T. Phillips, Eli Phillips, J. Gaines, B. Williamson, Geo. Hunnucker, Josiah Tyson, Wm. D. Tyson, C. Chalmers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Whigs of Sampson have employed Dr. Letsom. When he finds a man with the Van Buren fever,

"He physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em;
If after that they choose to die,
Why verily, he Lets 'em."

☞ Several Communications omitted for want of room.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE HON. ROBERT STRANGE:

Sir—As you profess to be a Democrat, and pride yourself on being the devoted servant of the People, I hope you will not take it amiss to be asked a few civil questions by one of your constituents.

First. Should not a Senator in Congress, whom the people look to for information, when he speaks for his constituents to hear, consider himself as much bound, in the sight of *God and man*, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as if he was placed on the witness stand in a Court of Justice!

Secondly. Would you not, as a Judge, consider a witness guilty of falsehood, (though he might tell the truth as far as he went,) who would stop in the middle of his story and suppress the balance of his testimony?

Thirdly. Did you not know that Congress, on the 4th day of April, 1818, by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and with but one dissenting voice in the House, passed a vote of thanks and a gold medal to William H. Harrison, for his gallant conduct as Commander-in-chief of the North Western Army?

Fourthly. Then, sir, did you state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the appendix to your speech of the 27th February, 1839, in the Senate, in which you quote from Niles's Register to prove that Congress had refused that honor to Harrison!

Fifth. Why did you not go on and tell your people that the resolution was suspended, and a committee raised to investigate Harrison's military conduct, at the head of which was the present Vice President, and that they reported in favor of the Hero of the Thames!

Sixth. Would not this have been the course of "an honorable, high minded gentleman," (as you are called by your political friends,)?

Seventh. Did you ever read the speech delivered by General Harrison at Cheviot, Ohio, on the 4th July, 1833? If yes, I ask you if you or any of your friends have ever denounced the principles of the abolitionists in more powerful and pointed language than is there contained!

Eighth. Did you give the people the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, when you made a garbled extract from that speech, of eight lines, to prove Harrison an Abolitionist!

Ninth. Why did you not, as "an honorable high minded gentleman" would have done, give us the whole of that speech, that we (the people) might judge for ourselves!

Tenth. When you certified to the 30th and 31st sections of the Indiana law, to assist Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins to impose a fraud on your constituents, did you not know that the 9th section of a law passed the same day, would give the lie direct to the arguments of Montgomery and Hawkins!

Eleventh. Will "an honorable and high minded gentleman" make garbled extracts to answer party purposes!

Twelfth. Are you not guilty of garbling, in your extract from Niles's Register, Harrison's Cleveland speech, and the certified extract from the Indiana law!

Thirteenth. If you did not consider the resolutions of the Legislature of 1838-9 *instructions*, will you now resign, when, in your letter of resignation, you say you have no unwillingness to serve your country!"

Should your democratic principles induce you to respond to the above interrogatories, your answer will reach me by leaving the same at the office of the Fayetteville Observer, or by publishing it in any part in the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER NORTH CAROLINA.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Gov. Dudley, having received but a slight injury, a shattering of her bows, was kept near the scene until day light, with the hope of saving something more, when she pursued her course and arrived here at past 3 o'clock on Sunday. The Steamer Vanderbilt was immediately despatched to the place of the wreck, for the purpose of saving any thing that might be found floating about, and a pilot boat was sent out from Smithville.

The Vanderbilt returned on yesterday without finding any thing of the wreck but a portion of the hurricane deck.

A partial examination of the causes which produced this disastrous occurrence, was gone into by the Directors of the Company on Monday. The following facts were elicited.

That the Captains of both boats were asleep, being on their watch below, and each boat in charge of the chief mate.

That the mates were at their proper stations at the wheel house, the wheel in immediate charge of the wheels-men.

That the boats' signal lanthorns were visible to each other, at a distance of several miles.

That the Dudley kept her proper course, intending to pass the North Carolina landward.

That the North Carolina after she discovered the Dudley, instead of pursuing her own straight course, which would have carried the boats past each other with an intervening distance of at least two hundred yards, kept altering her course a point or two every now and then, until it lay directly across that of the Dudley's, and inevitably in contact, with the rate of speed they were both going. As soon as danger was apparent to both, they shut off their steam, whereas had the North Carolina not done so she would have shot past uninjured.

The whole conclusion is, that the accident is to be attributed to the ignorance or strange fatuity of the mate of the North Carolina, in changing her course. The mate's name is McQuade.—*Chronicle.*

Mr. Preston's Question.—Some short time since in the Senate, Mr. Clay of *Alabama*, replied to a speech made by Mr. Preston in opposition to the Standing Army Bill. Mr. Clay, having been excessively laudatory of Mr. Van Buren and declamatory of Gen. Harrison and having proffered his answer any question that Mr. Preston might propose, was catechised by the South Carolinian somewhat after the following fashion:

You are a supporter of Martin Van Buren, do you approve his instructions to Rufus King to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union with the *right of holding slaves?*

NO—replied Mr. *Alabama* Clay.

Does the Senator from Alabama approve of Mr. Van Buren's support of De Witt Clinton, the opposition candidate against James Madison the war candidate?

NO.

Does he approve of Mr. Van Buren's vote in reference to the toll gates upon the Cumberland road and his action generally, while in Congress in reference to Internal Improvements?

NO.

Does he approve of Van Buren's votes in favor of the Tariff of 1824 and 1828?

NO.

How then do you support Mr. Van Buren, when you denounce every act of his public life?

Mr. Clay answered that Mr. Van Buren was sound upon these subjects.

How know you that? said Mr. Preston, and is it not as proper for me to try and judge Mr. Van Buren by his past acts as it is in you to try Gen. Harrison for acts of 20, 30 and 40 years ago?

To this Mr. *Alabama* Clay made no answer, and was as dumb as an oyster!

GOOD ADVICE!

We understand that Mr. Beirne, member of Congress for the Greenbrier District, on his way home from Washington, passed through Richmond and left with the Clerk at the Enquirer office the following piece of good advice for Mr. Ritchie:

☞ "Tell Mr. Ritchie not to bet any more on the Presidential election, or he will be a ruined man."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OPINIONS OF SENATOR TAPPAN.

If there be any one individual in public life who more distinctly than another personifies the politics of the party now in power, and which is seeking to perpetuate its power to carry into effect the projects that "lie behind" those which it has already consummated, it is perhaps Mr. Senator Tappan, of Ohio. Of this Senator personally we know nothing, and have nothing to say. But of his political movements we have not been inattentive observers. We have noticed his course in the Senate, in reference especially to his anti-bank and anti-credit doctrines, which he carried to such an extent in the case of the District banks, that, domineering in the pride of party power, he could not forbear adding offensive taunts and sneers to the oppression and injustice he was assisting to perpetrate upon the District. We have now before us the *evidence* of that Senator's real opinions, and of the purposes which "lie behind" *his* support of the sub-Treasury scheme, and the measures which have been avowed to "lie behind" it; among which purposes the reader will perceive, from the subjoined testimony, is, to PUT DOWN THE BANKS, as a means of REDUCING THE WAGES OF LABOR TO ELEVEN-PENCE A DAY, the price of WHEAT TO SIXTEEN CENTS A BUSHEL, and *every thing else in proportion.*

READ what follows, and REFLECT UPON IT!

FROM THE STEUBENVILLE GAZETTE.

The Globe having recently asserted that it had authority for denying the statement heretofore made by Mr. James Wallace, of a conversation between him and Benjamin Tappan, Esq. in which the latter expressed himself in favor of a specie currency, the effect of which, as stated by Mr. Tappan, would be to reduce labor to twelve and a half cents a day, and wheat to sixteen cents a bushel, &c. we have been furnished with the following affidavits from Mr. James Wallace and Mr. James Little, both respectable woollen manufacturers, and Adam Wise, Esq. at the time of the conversation a machine maker, and now a justice of the peace, all of Steubenville. We understand also that the fact set forth in these depositions can be sustained by other individuals. Any further remark on our part is unnecessary.

DEPOSITIONS.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, James Wallace, who deposes and says: That a short time previous to the last October election he had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq. one of the Senators in the Congress of the United States from the State of Ohio, during which conversation Mr. Tappan remarked: "You manufacturers, Mr. Wallace, stand very much in your own light, that you do not go with us for the hard money system; and you would go with us if you did not look through other people's spectacles." This deponent inquired how the manufacturers were to be benefitted by the adoption of that system! Mr. Tappan replied that *wages* were entirely too *high* in this country, and that there was no reason why labor should not be as cheap in this country as in Europe. It is the banks (continued Mr. Tappan) that keep up the price of labor and the price of produce; *if you can put down the banks, labor will be reduced to eleven pence a day, wheat to sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. The sub-Treasury will produce this result; it will put down the banks, and reduce the price of labor and the produce of the country.* It will be the best tariff the manufacturers can have; and, instead of being compelled to ask your Government for protection, it will enable the American manufacturer to compete with the English manufacturer even in his own market."

JAMES WALLACE.

State of Ohio, Jefferson county, ss.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a notary public, within and for the county of Jefferson, James Wallace, who being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true in substance and in fact. Witness my hand and official seal at Steubenville, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1840.

J. COLLIER.

[L. S.] Notary Public, Jefferson county, Ohio.

At the same time and place came James Little, who being duly sworn, says: That, some time previous to the last election, the deponent had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq. in which Mr. Tappan observed, *that it was the banks that kept up the price of labor and the price of produce, and if we could put down the banks, and bring every thing to the specie standard, instead of foreign goods being brought to this country, we could take our goods to Europe and undersell them.*

JAMES LITTLE.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th July, 1840. J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

At the same time and place came also Adam Wise, who, being duly sworn, says: That some time since he had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq. in which Mr. T. remarked, that the banks were a great injury to the mechanics; that they (the banks) kept up the price of produce, and that every dollar which banks received for interest on loans was just so much taken out of the pocket of the laboring man. Mr. Tappan also said, the banks ought to be put down, and *then we should have nothing but a specie currency, and it would be much better for the mechanic if it were so.*

ADAM WISE.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th July, 1840. J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

CORRUPTION! CORRUPTION!!

Read the following exposition of the base means which the Administration party are resorting to in some portions of the country:

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

FROM THE ST. CLAIRSVILLE (OHIO) CHRONICLE.

POLITICAL CHANGES—HEAR AN HONEST MAN.

MT. PLEASANT, Jefferson Co., June 12, 1840.

Mr. Editor—Sir, Will you please to permit me, through the medium of your paper, to renounce publicly, all further communication with the Van Buren Loco Foco party, and give my reasons for so doing.

I stand appointed as one of the committee of correspondence, and also of the committee of vigilance, for that party in Mt. Pleasant township. I have faithfully attended to the duty of those appointments and more particularly to those of the committee of vigilance. I saw that many of our short sighted editors, as well as a number of our bar-room, stump and other species of orators, were only furnishing your party with political capital, by declaiming against the character of General William Henry Harrison, and, as in duty bound, by virtue of my appointments, I exerted myself to dissuade those of our party to whom I had access, from pursuing that course, assuring them that if they did not desist from defaming General Harrison, we would lose the State of Ohio, and all other States that had furnished soldiers for Harrison's army during the late war—because soldiers, who knew him, and who had scanned his actions at different times, would not bear to hear either the military or private character of their old commander attacked and defamed—they would all leave us, and take large numbers with them; for they would consider themselves disgraced in the same proportion as their commander.

In reply to this, I was informed that there was no danger of losing the State of Ohio, because Governor Shannon had been to New York, and had obtained a loan of $400,000, which was to be laid out on the public works and so managed as to secure the votes of all the laborers. At another time I was told there was no danger of losing the State of Ohio, because the price of produce, (wheat, &c.) would advance all along the line of the canal, before the elections, and that "all that the Dutch wanted to make them good democrats, was a little more money." On inquiring how the price of produce could be raised, at a time like this when there was no money, I was told, in reply, that the office holders would have money, and that they would have to contribute to assist in raising the price of produce, (by being lavish of the $400,000.) And on last evening, being informed that the internal machinery was put in operation, and that a certain post master was called upon for his quota, I resolved to have nothing more to do with a party that can stoop to such baseness to carry into effect its designs and purposes. I therefore desire to be distinctly understood, I can no longer serve upon either of the above named committees, nor in a political point of view, with the party in power. I know there are many high-minded, honorable men among them, with many of whom I have had the most friendly intercourse; and it is with much regret that I feel bound, in duty to my country, to leave them. Governor Shannon has heretofore received my warm support; and I regret that circumstances have transpired that put it out of my power to continue that support. I have long been intimately acquainted with him. I consider him a gentleman of the first order, but if it is his misfortune to be so hard run as to be under the necessity of making use of the people's funds for purchasing up votes as a butcher would purchase stock for the market, as my informant assures me is to be done, my opinion of him must change. Withdrawing that support, which has heretofore been liberally extended, from Governor Shannon, I must say that no honorable man would resort to such meanness—no man of principle, having the distribution of the public moneys, would deal to political partisans, or to those who will pledge themselves to support him in office, (which my informant, a Van Buren man, stated was the mode of management to be pursued,) to the exclusion of others. No, sir, no high-minded, honorable and patriotic statesman, such as I have believed Governor Shannon to be, would be guilty of pursuing such little ends by such little means.

I have been slow in giving credit to the above report, but it has come from one of his warm supporters—the plan of operation, by an old and influential member of his party, whose name shall, if required, come forth under the solemn sanction of an oath.

Mr. Editor, I remain in sentiment with my old Van Buren brethren; as it relates to the corrupt banking institutions of our country—but it is evident to me, at least, that the officers of our government are much more corrupt, and need reforming first.—Therefore, adieu to that democracy which will use the public funds and tax its officers to buy votes, and who will insult the people by offering them employment on the public works, on condition that they will pledge themselves to its support.

THOMAS WHITE.

P. S.—I send this to your office, because it will be likely to meet the eye of our Governor sooner than if sent to the Herald office in Steubenville. If my information was incorrect, and if the Governor desires it, I will give the name of my informant.

T. W.

To this is added the following from the Cincinnati Gazette:

In connection with these developements, read the following communication, which we copy from the Dayton Journal of the 7th. It is strongly corroborative of the statement of Dr. White.

"MIAMISBURG, June 26, 1840.

"*Messrs. Editors Dayton Journal*:—We send you for publication the following statement, made by one of the parasites of the present administration, which will confirm the fact that the elevation of the party and the spoils of office are more regarded than the pledges made to the dear people.

In conversation with a person a few days since, Emanuel Gephart, of Miami Township, stated that the $400,000 loan, lately obtained by the officers of this State, would be expended in this district, and that no laborer would be employed with this money who would not vote the whole democratic ticket; and in this way, says Gephart, we expect to gain from one to two thousand votes for Sawyer and Shannon. Gephart further stated that those funds would be obtained from Indiana, as the public works were abandoned there.

Should this statement be denied, proof is at hand.

By order of the Miamisburg Tippecanoe Club,

M. D. WHITRIDGE,
ELIJ. PENNEL,
M. S. BLOSSOM,
Corresponding Committee.

FROM THE GLOUCESTER TELEGRAPH.

We give the following communication a conspicuous place, and trust that it will not be without its effect in silencing at least one of the many wicked slanders of the enemy.

TO MEMBERS OF METHODIST CHURCH.

We ask you to look at the following statement of facts:

Bishop Soule, D. D., one of the most pure and distinguished Methodists in the U. States, was asked, in the presence of the Rev. Leonard B. Griffing, (who, heretofore, has been a supporter of Martin Van Buren,)—"What is the public and private character of Wm. Henry Harrison?" The Bishop replied,—"*I consider Gen. Harrison's character without reproach.* He has been my neighbor; I have often been an inmate of his family, and I consider his house one of the best houses, for Ministers, in all Ohio."

The Bishop is well known for his great prudence, and in the same conversation, when asked how he thought Gen. Harrison would administer our Government, replied—"I believe the affairs of this nation would be *as well* administered by Gen. Harrison as by President Van Buren, or any of his friends."

Mr. Griffing is extensively known in all this region of country, and he had the magnanimity and manly independence to communicate to the writer the foregoing facts.

Changes.—It is a singular fact, that since the passage of the Sub-Treasury Act, hundreds have come out and denounced the measures of the Administration. They do not hesitate to appear at the Tippecanoe Clubs, and support Harrison and Reform,—although at the same time, they do not avow themselves Whigs; on the contrary, they say they are not Whigs, but Democrats. The Tippecanoe Associations are a sort of middle ground, that Whigs and Democrats can meet on, and unite in the support of Harrison and Reform, without denouncing their old doctrines or avowing new ones. It is exceedingly fortunate that there is some point where both can meet, and unite on measures for a change.—*New York Express.*

One hundred and forty-eight original Jackson men have put forth an able address in the Ohio Confederate, giving their reasons at length for their support of General Harrison.

Nicholas Biddle.—The latest attack upon the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States has been made by an assault upon the credit of Mr. Biddle.—Rumors were industriously circulated last week, both in the papers and out of them, that Mr. Biddle was greatly embarrassed, and that he was largely indebted to the Bank. The design, was, of course, farther to injure the credit of that institution. But we are authorised to extinguish these rumors, one and all, at a single dash. Mr. Biddle is not a borrower of the Bank, nor does he owe it, or any body else, a single dollar. What next, gentlemen?

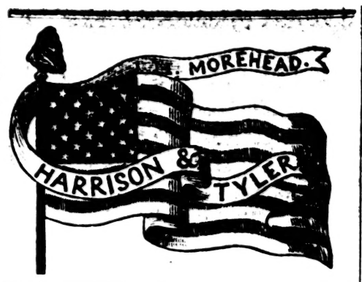
N. Y. Com. Adv.

The documents to which we refer are subject to as many constructions and misconstructions as the Christian's Bible."

Extra Globe.

Read *that*, fellow-citizens. The documents and speeches here referred to are Gen. Harrison's letters and speeches explanatory of his political sentiments. Amos Kendall says, that these letters and speeches are as vague, uncertain, and unintelligible AS THE WORD OF GOD!!!

Let a nation's curse follow the hoary-headed blasphemer to his grave!—*Prentice.*



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

We have returns from five counties, among them some of the strongest Federal Tory counties in the State; and the result is, that we have GAINED A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, and lost 268 votes for Governor, as compared with vote for Governor in 1836, the only test vote in *all* the counties. The loss, it will be seen, is in Granville 473, and in Warren 36; whilst we have gained in three counties, Pitt 137, Edgecombe 101, and Franklin 3.

These five counties embrace one-twelfth of the entire vote of the State. As the majority of Dudley in 1836 was 4,858, we could afford to lose throughout the whole State in the same proportion, and yet elect Morehead by a majority of 1,642 votes. But instead of losing, we shall gain. The great West is Morehead's strong hold, and not a county in the West votes until the 13th. We have not the slightest fear that Morehead's majority will be less than 5,000.

In the last Legislature, we had a majority of 12 on joint ballot. The gain in Granville makes that majority 14, which the Federal Tories must overcome before they can re-elect Brown and Strange.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Morehead.	*Saunders.*	*Dudley.*	*Spaight.*
Granville,	873	760	977	391
Warren,	88	705	92	673
Pitt, (maj'y)	109		483	518
Franklin,	383	636	308	564
Edgecombe,	111	1130	71	1191
	1564	3231	1931	3330

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Granville County.—Senate, Johnson, Whig, by 5 maj. over Wyche, Van. Commons, R. B. Gilliam, Dr. Russel, and Maj. Roberts, all Whigs. Poll: for Senate, Johnson 305, Wyche 360. For Commons, Gilliam 906, Roberts 871, Russel 869, Hester, Van, 798, Beasley do. 698, Young do. 777. 1 *Whig gain.*

For Sheriff, Leslie Gilliam by a majority of 317 over Cook.

Warren.—Weldon N. Edwards, S.; Eaton and Hawkins, C. All Vans. *No change.*

Franklin.—John D. Hawkins, S.; Young Patterson and Thos Howerton, C. All Vans. *No change.* Poll: For Senate, Hawkins 299, Levin Perry 108. For Commons, Patterson 689, Howerton 636, John E. Thomas, Whig, 426, George Davis, do. 154.

Edgecombe.—3 Vans elected. *No change.*

Beaufort—Wm. Selby, S.; J. O'K. Williams and S. P. Allen, C. All Whigs. *No change.*

Pitt—Alfred Move, S; John L. Foreman and Isaac Joiner, C. All Whigs. *No change.*

RECAPITULATION.

10 Whigs and 9 Vans elected. Last year 9 Wh. and 10 Vans. 151 to be heard from.

The General Election will take place next week. Accounts from different parts of the State leave no room for fear, IF EVERY WHIG DOES HIS DUTY.

LOOK OUT.—The Standard, issued two days in advance of its date, has attempted a base deception, by suppressing the news of the Granville election, except the vote for Governor, and by claiming 1450 for Saunders in Edgecombe, and giving Morehead only 70. We have the above statement from Edgecombe from a gentleman of this town who was in that county on Monday last.

This vile deception was intended to operate on this week's elections.

ALL HAIL LOUISIANA!—The full returns are at length received from the 3d District, and Moore (Whig) is elected, by a majority of 33 votes. This gives us two whigs, *certain*, by an aggregate majority of 2078 votes; and one Tory, by 13 votes, whose election is contested. The entire Harrison majority in the State is 2065. The Whigs have a majority of five or seven on joint ballot in the Legislature, and will of course elect a Whig to the U. S. Senate, in place of Nicholas, (Van.)

The Carolinian stated that two "Democrats," as it called them, were elected. Will it allow its readers to see the truth? We can scarcely hope that it will, though it may find the fact stated in the Charleston Mercury, which it must admit is good evidence against itself.

"ATTENTION! *People of Fayetteville and the whole Cape Fear Country.*"—Under this head the last North Carolinian labours through a long article to prove, that Mr. Morehead is indifferent to the improvement and prosperity of this part of the State.

"He is mum! (says the Carolinian.) His lips are sealed! And what are we to conclude, unless it be that he is *against us?*"

The Carolinian goes on to say, that Gen. Saunders is "thoroughly and heartily with us."

Let us look into the matter, and see who is *for* us, and who is *against* us.

Gen. Saunders made a wordy Report to the last Legislature, by direction of the Convention; but has done his best, it is said, since he has been a candidate for Governor, to disconnect himself from that Report. HE NEVER SUBSCRIBED A DOLLAR TO OUR ROAD!

Mr. Morehead never made a *Report*, but he subscribed as much money to the Road as the fussy Editor of the Carolinian himself, and as much, if we mistake not, as any single individual out of the town of Fayetteville.

Which of these is the friend of Fayetteville?

This matter reminds us of the anecdote of the poor man who lost his only cow. The people collected, and were *mighty sorry*. At length a man came up who asked them *how much* they were sorry. "I am sorry five dollars," said he, "how much are you sorry." General Saunders was sorry a famous long *Report*, but *no Cash!*

How dastardly it is of the Carolinian, thus to assail a man who proved in the only effectual way, that he was our friend! Who, out of our own town, will hereafter step forward to our assistance, when the very act of friendship brings down upon his head abuse and slander!

DUELLING.—A gentleman in this town, who *was* in favor of Saunders, having seen his note of Feb'y , 1827, challenging John C. Wright of Ohio to fight a duel, has declared that he will no longer support Saunders. Should any others, especially members of Churches, desire to see for themselves, with a view to discountenance this species of murder, they may find the whole correspondence in the Observer of March , 1827, on application at this office. Saunders has been engaged in five affairs of that kind.

CAUTION—*to the Whigs of the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson.*—We are requested to ask you not to fail to cast your votes for your faithful Senator, Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, as it is believed there is a design to run a Federal Tory secretly on the day of the Election.

☞ See Mr. Kelly's refutation of the slander propagated through the Carolinian.

See the Continuation of Mr. Ogle's remarkable speech. We have in type, but have not room for, a Letter from Mr. Lincoln, showing, that for the purpose of screening the President in this matter, the Globe *forged* a speech for Mr. Lincoln.

See the letter of Thos. White, a member of the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance for Jefferson county, Ohio; renouncing Van Buren; with the remarkable causes which led him to take that step.

See Mr. Graham's plain common sense Address to his constituents of the 12th District of North Carolina.

See also the affidavits in relation to Tappan's doctrine of reducing wages to 11 cents a day, and wheat to 16 cents a bushel. We did not publish this charge against Tappan whilst it was unproved; but now it is sworn to by three citizens of Steubenville, Ohio. Look at it, and see how it corresponds with Buchanan's celebrated argument. Look at it, and let each laboring man determine for himself, whether *he* will be satisfied to work for 11 cents a day! and each farmer answer at the ballot box whether *he* is willing to raise wheat to sell at 16 cents a bushel!

GEN. SAUNDERS.—When Mr. Morehead was here, he stated in his speech, that when Jackson was first a candidate for the Presidency, in 1824, he, (Mr. Morehead,) was on the Electoral Ticket which voted for him. That he was again on the Ticket in 1828, and again voted for Jackson. That he was once more on the Ticket in 1832, and voted for Jackson a third time. He cannot now vote for Van Buren.

He also stated, that in 1824, Mr. Saunders, his present competitor, was a supporter of Crawford, and bitterly opposed to Jackson. That notwithstanding the State voted for Jackson by 20,415 votes, to 15,621 for Crawford;—and notwithstanding Jackson went into the House of Representatives ahead of all the candidates, (the vote being for Jackson 99, for Adams 84, and for Crawford 41,) that Gen. Saunders, then a member of Congress, voted for Crawford, in defiance of the will of the State.

These assertions of Mr. Morehead, though well known to be true by those who recollect as far back as those periods, have been boldly denied by some of the Federal Tory leaders. Our attention having been called to the subject, we have looked into the old musty files of the Observer, and find all the facts there, as published at the time. We will be very happy to show them to gentlemen of both parties, who may have grown up since the occurrences, and therefore have no personal knowledge of the facts. In the paper of Nov. 4th, 1824, will be found the "People's Ticket," of Electors, with John M. Morehead as one of them. On Nov. 25th, 1824, it is recorded that that Ticket was elected, 20,415 votes to 15,621. On Dec. 2d, that the 15 Electors gave their votes for Jackson. On January 13, 1825, that the vote in all the States was, for Jackson 99, for Adams 84, for Crawford 41, for Clay 37. As the House was obliged to select one of the three highest, the vote was taken, and Adams received 13 States, a majority of the whole, on the first ballot, Jackson 7 States, and Crawford 4 States; the vote of North Carolina was given for Crawford. In the paper of the 24th February, 1825, in stating how the members voted, Gen. Saunders is put down for Crawford. But conclusive evidence of Gen. Saunders's vote is furnished by his own letter, dated "Steam Boat Mount Vernon, Friday Night, March 2, 1827," in relation to the celebrated challenge he gave to Wright of Ohio, to fight a duel. In that letter he says,—

"He was pleased to say, I had become "a new convert to the cause of General Jackson," and asked, in the same breath, "if a certain Solicitor Generalship had not become vacant in North Carolina!" I supported the election of William H. Crawford, before the People, and opposed that of Andrew Jackson, as they were then considered rivals. I voted for Mr. Crawford in the House of Representatives."

There is one remark that forces itself upon us in connection with this subject. It is this: A majority of all the voters of North Carolina have already three times elected Mr. Morehead to a place of honor and trust, though not of profit, and he has three times faithfully performed their will, and discharged the trust confided to him. In 1824, he had 20,415 votes to 15,621. In 1828, 37,857 to 13,918. In 1832, 21,007 to 8,417.

But how was it in Cumberland County? In 1824, this county gave him 568 votes to 165. In 1828, 821 to 325. In 1832, 593 to 241. So it has actually happened that Mr. Morehead has three times received a majority of all the votes in the State, as well as a majority of all the votes in this county. Let us hope, that a people who have three times voted for him, honored him, and found him faithful, will not desert him on the fourth trial. Depend upon it, he will again faithfully and ably discharge the duties which their will may impose on him.

The "Subscriber" who addresses us from Cheraw, has totally mistaken our feelings on the subject of his letter. The remark to which he takes exception was a simple annunciation of a *fact*, without the slightest idea that any one would suppose it contained a "censure," which was the farthest from our thoughts *then*, as *now*. He is right as to the date of one letter, but wrong as to the date of another. We hope he will understand this, which we would have explained in a private letter, if we knew whom to address.

If we had the least inclination to reply to the vulgarity of the Carolinian, or of *Colonel* Watson, as he is called, we have ample means of doing so, by the certificates offered to us by respectable gentlemen of this town, as to his sayings and *doings* whilst here last week. But the game is too small.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—At Petersburg, on the 25th ult. several Whig members of Congress, who were on their way home, addressed a crowded audience. Mr. Nesbitt of Georgia, mentioned, that when Gen. Harrison was returning from the wars, at the head of his conquering army, meeting by the roadside a poor sick boy, who had followed the army under him, alighted from his charger and placed the invalid on the horse. "That poor helpless boy (said Mr. Nesbitt) is now a member of Congress from one of the Southern States. He is now within the sound of my voice, and *there he sits!*" (pointing to Mr. Chinn, of Louisiana, who was on the stage near him.) Every person, Whig or Loco, joined in the shout to pay honor to the man who, by his own exertions, had elevated himself to his present exalted estate, as well as to the "old General," who perhaps saved his life by a noble and characteristic act.

"UNPARALLELED RASCALITY."—No retraction by the Carolinian or Standard, of the vile FORGERY they both palmed off on the public.

☞ We mean to keep the above as a standing paragraph, until they do, what no *honest man* should omit, retract the ☞ FORGERY.

CHARLES FISHER.—We learn that this notorious renegade made a speech at Pittsborough on the 20th ult. He attempted to justify his course in Congress, *and to advocate the re-election of Van Buren to the Presidency!* To those who recollected how vehemently just one year before, he had denied, in his circular and speeches, being friendly to Van Buren or his Sub-Treasury, and how many Whigs voted for him under the false impressions he then made, the spectacle must have been a curious one. But we are happy to learn, that there was something more than the *silent* workings of memory to confront this political Judas. Mr. Rencher met and vanquished him. Among other home thrusts, Mr. Rencher "raised the ghost of his murdered opinions," as given honestly, (if ever,) in 1836, when he *wrote*, introduced at a public meeting at Salisbury, and supported, a series of resolutions denouncing Van Buren as a *Federalist*, a TARIFF MAN, and an ABOLITIONIST!

Such is the man who is now recommended, by this same Fisher, to the support of Southern men, Republicans, anti-Tariff men, and slaveholders!

The Standard announces the appointment of Mr. Haywood as District Attorney, as being in place of Mr. Shepard, "*resigned.*"

RENUNCIATIONS OF VAN BUREN.

The "Statesman," published at Vevay, Indiana, has abandoned Van, and now goes for Harrison.—This is in the State where Harrison approved the law to sell "poor and respectable neighbor men and women," *(thieves and robbers,)* for debt. Every day brings accounts of changes in favor of Harrison in the two States where he wanted to "sell poor white men." Those States will certainly vote for him for President. What a pity it is that the people there have not sense enough to know what an enemy to the poor people he is. If the people among whom he has lived for 47 years, would only come out here, and listen to one of our Federal Tory Stump Orators, they would find out what sort of a man he is. The whole burden of the Tory song here is, that he "voted to sell white men." None but a thief ought to use such an argument, and none but a thief listen to it, for it concerns only "poor and respectable white men" of that profession.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—Dr. E. S. Davis, a member of the Van Buren Baltimore Convention of May last, from the 13th Congressional District of Tennessee, and for many years the political and confidential friend of Gen. Jackson, has addressed a long letter to his constituents, in which he abandons Van Buren on account of his sanctioning Negro testimony in Hooe's case. He did not do this, until after he had called on the President for an explanation, who told him that he was aware of the negro witnesses when he approved the sentence of the Court. He says he would have been satisfied if the President had expressed his disapprobation of the negro evidence.

Dr. Davis would have been satisfied, but what would the abolitionists have said! They would have been *dissatisfied*, and therefore it was not done.

A SIGN.—The Federal Tories of Baldwin county, Geo. invited a number of persons to celebrate the 4th of July with them. The invitations purported to come from "a committee of citizens of Baldwin county *who are opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison.*" Among those invited was Col. Johnson, Vice President of the U. S. who, in a long letter, filling a column and a half of close type, does not say one word about party politics; not a word about Van Buren, nor does he even recognize the committee as "*opposed to Harrison,*" but simply calls them "a committee of citizens of Baldwin county." They doubtless expected a tirade of bitter abuse of Gen. Harrison; but Johnson, with all his faults, appears to be too *honest* now to abuse his old commander, to whose bravery and talents he had always borne testimony.

We find a letter from Judge Strange to the same committee, which is in wretchedly bad taste, and worse temper. As soon as we can spare the room, we mean to put it on record.

Another.—Mr. Forsyth, Van Buren's Secretary of State, was invited to the same celebration, and in his reply he alludes to his "long acquaintance with General Harrison," and their "kind personal intercourse for many years," and intimated that it would be an "*offence*" to that acquaintance and intercourse if he were to "call in question his [General Harrison's] ABILITY or his DISPOSITION TO PROMOTE THE HONOR AND PROSPERITY OF HIS COUNTRY, according to the principles and opinions that have governed his political life."

FROM FLORIDA.—On the 12th ult. a party of Indians killed a negro boy, and carried off some cattle, from the plantation of Mr. Hawkins, about 3 miles from Chattahoochie. A gentleman was fired on near Tallahassee by two Indians, but escaped.

Near Fort Mellon, a party of Indians killed two of a party of mounted men, and carried off ten of their horses.

A sergeant and corporal of Company B. 2d Infantry, were killed and horribly mutilated on the 12th, near Fort White.

Two dragoons were wounded near Fort Russel, but escaped.

A WHAPPER.—The Western Carolinian says of Hooe's case, in which Negro evidence was allowed against a White man, that "Van Buren had no more to do with it than any private citizen in the country!!" How came he then to write upon it those *black* characters, "The President finds nothing in the case of Lieut. Hooe requiring his interference!"

The Carolinian also says, that the District Attorney, (F. S. Key,) is a Federal Whig! Federalist he doubtless is, but he is no Whig. He is a supporter of Van Buren and his party.

Our accounts from every section of the State are of the most cheering character; and all doubts in regard to the result of the Presidential election in Georgia, are dissipated. Gen. Harrison and John Tyler must receive the Electoral vote of the State, or there is no faith to be put in evidence.

Milledgeville Recorder.

"A man was lately boasting of the speed of his horse, and wound up his eulogy by declaring with great emphasis, that he could run as fast as a loco-foco could tell lies on General Harrison.' If he can, he is hard to beat. We'll go our pile on him at any rate."

POSTSCRIPT.

The only additional information we have by this morning's mail, is contained in the following extract of a letter from Wilmington. It is not quite so favorable as we expected, but, scorning to practice the deception attempted by the Standard, we give *all* the news we have.

WILMINGTON, August 3.

The Cars are just in, and I have heard of the following. I give them to you as I heard them:—

	Saunders.	Morehead.
Edgecombe,	1308	111
Nash,	708 majority.	

Pitt and Beaufort have elected the whole Whig ticket by increased majorities.

P. S. The Tarboro' paper settles all doubt. The vote is, Saunders 1298, Morehead 111.

Last year, for Congress, Hall had 1392 and Stanly 111. So that the Tory majority is reduced 94 votes since last year.

The loss in Granville has not happened since the nomination of Harrison. On the contrary, we are stronger now in that county than two years ago, when Hester, (Van) who is now beaten, was elected.

A NEW WORK.—In the last Standard we find No. 1. of what seems to be an auto-biography of an unprincipled politician, one who sold himself to a party, and circulates FORGERIES knowing them to be such—intermixed with stories about the Editor of the Observer. We may notice it hereafter, if it should contain any thing worthy of notice.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Dr. J. S. RICHARDSON, of Bladen county, to Miss ELIZA BELL, daughter of Dr. Bell.

In Montgomery county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. SAMUEL H. CHRISTIAN to Miss ELIZA ANN WALL, daughter of Mr. William Wall. All for Harrison and Reform.

At Framingham, (Mass.) PHILIP D. EDMONDS, of Lowell, to Miss SUSAN HARRIET WILLIS. Also, THOMAS S. EDMONDS, of Lowell, to Miss HARRIET SUSAN WILLIS. The bridegrooms were twin brothers and the brides twin sisters.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 5.

Brandy, peach,	50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 36
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	¢ a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75 a 80
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	38 a 40	Tallow,	9½
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. prod.

Money! Money!! Money!!!

The Editor of the Observer is desirous, after the election of GOVERNOR *Morehead and a Whig Legislature, to make his usual journey of business and recreation to the North. His object will be very sensibly promoted, if those who owe him, for books, newspaper, printing, or advertising, will call or send and settle their bills before the 20th August.*

July 27, 1840.

Town Militia.

YOU are ordered to appear at the Court House on Monday next, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, armed and equipped according to law.

By order of L. S. BELDEN, Capt.

August 4, 1840.

☞ The Candidates are requested to attend at the Cool Spring.

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladies' Calf, Seal, Kid, Morocco and Prunella SHOES and SLIPPERS. Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's Leather and Morocco BOOTS and SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY.

August 4, 1840. 9tf

The Subscriber

IS now receiving and has in Store the following GOODS, viz:—

1200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2200 bushels Alum do.
100 bags Rio Coffee,
70 ps. Heavy Cotton Bagging,
1000 lbs. Bagging and Seine Twine,
110 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
100 " White Lead in Oil,
15 hhds. Molasses,
10 hhds. prime Sugar,
50 boxes Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,

Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Shot, Bar Lead, Axes, Trace Chains, Cigars, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, good paper or in exchange for produce.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

August 5, 1840. 9-3w.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THE ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and care of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished. Every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

[illegible] 12 1840. 81tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

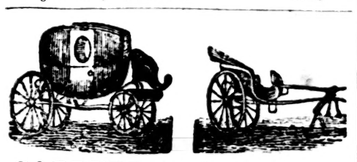
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1840.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1840.

Daniel McIver *vs.* David McIver,

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on six hundred acres of Land, joining Robert McIver and others; one negro boy; three beds and furniture; one crib of corn; one gig and harness, and farming utensils, &c. Six attachments having been issued by a single Justice of the Peace, and levied on the last described property previous to this Attachment coming to my hands, the residue, after satisfying said six Attachments, to be applied to the satisfaction of this Attachment, this 1st day of January, 1840.

D. M. R. McINTOSH, *Const.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the above property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday of February, A. D. 1840, and the 64th year of American Independence.

JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*

June 22, 1840. 5-6w

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

TAXES.

I WILL receive the list of Taxables for 1840, at my Office on Hay Street, until Saturday 8th August, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Lists attested before any other Magistrate will be received.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 14, 1840. 6tt

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courtland street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY,

In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

John Broadaway, William Broadaway, Thomas H. Broadaway, Wiley Parker and Annis his wife, William Bancom and Rebecca his wife, Richard Lee and Judith his wife,

vs.

Pleasant W. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha Jane Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca Emeline Lee, and Laura Elvina Lee, children of Joseph K. Lee and Elizabeth his wife; Annis White, Elizabeth White, William Troy White, Melinda White, Mary White, Martha Jane White, and Calvin White, children of Joel White and Jane his wife; John Jowers and Sarah his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge:
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL.
BRICK Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Youn; Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and linaments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, the $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or inflation and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders, neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, restoring and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated biliary complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 82tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. In town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and even those unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* for they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexions, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

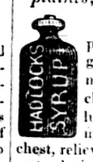
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It produces a gentle and healthy perspiration, and throws off morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the efforts of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON.
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 3tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.